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ESTABLISHED 1847

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12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,915. 號五十九百九千一第

日七初月二十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1919.

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## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 p.m.	" " " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 p.m.	" " " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.  
SUNDAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " " " " "  
9.30 " " 10.00 " " " " " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " " " " "  
11.00 " " 11.30 p.m. " " " "  
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. " " " "  
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " "  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " "  
2.00 " " 3.30 " " " " " "  
3.30 " " 4.00 " " " " " "  
4.00 " " 5.00 " " " " " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " " " " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " " " " "  
7.00 " " 8.00 " " " " " "  
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.  
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
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Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-table, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprossore Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**WYNN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 9 Through Express A.M.	No. 10 Local A.M.	No. 9 Through Slow P.M.	No. 11 Local P.M.	No. 12 Through Express P.M.	No. 17 Local P.M.	No. 17 Through Express P.M.	No. 17 Local P.M.	No. 17 Through Express P.M.
CANTON (at the Sea)	7.30		1.30		4.30				
SHANGHAI	7.45		1.17		4.45				
Shanghai	10.35		3.00		6.40				
Shanghai	10.50	6.05	3.15	11.55	6.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15
Shanghai		6.20	3.30	12.10	7.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30
Shanghai		6.35	3.45	12.25	7.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45
Shanghai		6.50	4.00	12.40	7.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00
Shanghai		7.05	4.15	12.55	7.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Shanghai		7.20	4.30	1.10	8.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30
Shanghai		7.35	4.45	1.25	8.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45
Shanghai		7.50	4.60	1.40	8.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00
Shanghai		8.05	4.75	1.55	8.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15
Shanghai		8.20	4.90	2.10	9.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30
Shanghai		8.35	5.05	2.25	9.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45
Shanghai		8.50	5.20	2.40	9.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00
Shanghai		9.05	5.35	2.55	9.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15
Shanghai		9.20	5.50	3.10	10.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30
Shanghai		9.35	5.65	3.25	10.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45
Shanghai		9.50	5.80	3.40	10.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00
Shanghai		10.05	5.95	3.55	10.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15
Shanghai		10.20	6.10	4.10	11.10				



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Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

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## THE CORONET

(late Bijou Theatre)

JANUARY 8th, 1919.

WEDNESDAY, AT 2.15 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCE

OF

## JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

WEDNESDAY, AT 6 AND 9.15 P.M.

## RUNAWAY ROMANY

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CRICKET LEAGUE RULES

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In connection with the dispute that has arisen with reference to the playing of extra time in the R.G.A. v. Navy match, the R.G.A. captain puts forward the plea that he was not conversant with the League rules. It seems incredible that all the rest of the players in the match should be equally ignorant, particularly as some of them are by no means strangers to league cricket in Hongkong.

The rules distinctly lay down the starting-time for all league matches as 2.15 p.m., and further go on to state that, in case of delay, the Club ready to play at 2.15 p.m., may, if a draw result, claim the points for a win. The finishing times are also clearly stated, and, if my memory serves me correctly, the writer of the "Cricket Notes" in the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *South China Morning Post* drew attention to the earlier time for drawing stumps during December.

Extra time was also played in the C.R.C. v. University match, thus giving a win to the former Club.

It would be a graceful and sportsman-like action if the captains of the R.G.A. and C.R.C. teams, respectively, would consent to the games in question being considered as drawn, as they certainly were under the rules which govern the present competition.—Yours faithfully,

"CRICKETER."

Hongkong, 7th January, 1919.

### SHIP MASTER IN TROUBLE

#### DESERTING TWO SICK SEAMEN.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. J. Macdonald, master of the sailing vessel *Hongkong*, was charged with having wrongfully and wilfully left behind in the Colony two seamen belonging to his ship before the completion of the voyage for which they were engaged.

The defendant pleaded guilty to leaving the Colony without rendering any account of wages due to two men, Peterson and Anderson, who were being treated for venereal disease at the Government Civil Hospital.

Commander Beckwith, in giving judgment, said the defendant had been warned on January 1st, by the Deputy Shipping Master of Hongkong, to make out an account of wages for the two men, and also to make proper provision for their repatriation, as required by the Board of Trade. Instead of doing this, he deliberately left the Port on January 4th and proceeded to Junk Bay, from where he proceeded to sea under sail, although the wind was almost ahead, forcing him to anchor in a dangerous position near the Bokhara Rocks, from which it was necessary to tow the ship back to a safe place. As this act of leaving without making the proper provision for the men left behind was done wilfully, after being warned by the official concerned, and as the defendant had 20 years' experience as a ship-master, he would be fined \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

### FRACAS ON THE "SUNNING."

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, four Chinese coolies employed on the steamer *Sunning* were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, with disorderly conduct. According to the Indian guard sergeant of the steamer, they assaulted the European second engineer, and when the sergeant intervened he was assaulted with stools.

The Chief Officer of the *Sunning* informed the Magistrate that the sergeant with other guards came to him for assistance, but as he thought the fracas was only one of the many which usually arose on the ship, he paid no attention, and did not enquire into the matter. There evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame. As a matter of fact, there evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame. As a matter of fact, there evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame.

The coolies were discharged.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, O.B.E.

#### COMMENDATIONS.

Constables 529 Cruz and 754 Thomas are both commended by the Captain-Supt. of Police for alertness when off duty in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket on September 10th, 1918. (This is the third commendation given to P.C. 754 Thomas.)

Staff-Inspector Taylor is commended by the Capt.-Supt. of Police for good work done during the past three months.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.: Monday, January 13th.—No. 2 Platoon. Tuesday, January 14th.—No. 3 Company. Wednesday, January 15th.—No. 1 Platoon. Thursday, January 16th.—Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, January 17th.—No. 2 Company. Uniform, caps and covers, rifles. BAND PRACTICES, 6 P.M.: Friday, January 10th and 17th. Tuesday, January 14th, 21st, and 28th.—Hongkong 7th, 1919.

## THE LINFIELD MURDER.

### PRISONER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

At the adjourned Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) the case there for defence, but could only be used on instructions. It was perfectly natural if the sentry received an alarm that something was happening, that he should have gone into the guard house and armed himself with the rifle.

A question having been asked by a juror, and pressed by Mr. Bellios as to the exact statement made by the prisoner, and taken down by an Indian sergeant at the station, Mr. Mohamed Akbar, clerk to the Puisne Justice, whom His Lordship described as "an interpreter of great experience," was called. Mr. Akbar said that the exact translation was: "I did shoot the Sergeant," meaning by that "I did shoot the Sergeant," but the Hindustani sentence did not, as in English, make a definite statement, but rather related an occurrence in which the speaker had had a part. In the Hindustani sentence there was no indication of intention, nor was there any suggestion that it was done by chance or by accident. The sentence might mean: "I shot the Sergeant" or "The Sergeant was shot by me."

The prisoner said he had been taking opium whenever he was sick, but not habitually. On November 18th he was sick—he had a cold and cough—and therefore took two doses, about two grains of wheat in weight, in the morning, and the remainder of a pot in the evening, after which he smoked some ganja. At about 11 p.m., when he was on duty at the gate, he was walking in front of the verandah while the Sergeant in charge was walking at the side of the basin, from north to south. Prisoner was walking from east to west when, all of a sudden, he heard the report of a firearm; he could not say whether it was caused by a gun, a rifle, or a revolver. He could not say where the Indian sergeant on duty was at that time. When prisoner heard the shot, he looked round, but could not find the Indian sergeant. The European sergeant and prisoner looked at each other, and the former asked the latter where the sound came from. Prisoner replied that he could not say, and then the European ordered him to run and ran himself. Prisoner entered the room, took his rifle and a bandolier from the desk, and ran away. While prisoner was running he lost the scabbard of his bayonet and his cape. He had intended to inform one of the duty sergeants, but, in running, found himself near the coal-shed, where Mr. Marshall looked up his chickens. Being afraid that robbers had taken possession of the quarters by that time, he climbed up the roof of the coal-shed to defend himself. While he was sitting on the roof he heard some people talking and thought that robbers had taken possession of the yard. He fired a shot while walking towards shed No. 18. When on the roof, looking south, he saw some people coming in, and, thinking they were robbers, fired another shot. After some time he heard someone else fire two or three shots, and he, too, fired two or three shots without aiming at anything. After a short time he heard a noise to the west, and fired another shot, again not particularly aiming at anything. A little later he sat down and heard somebody firing a volley, and then he heard someone calling him by name and asking him what he was doing. He replied that he was doing nothing. He heard someone say that the European sergeant had been shot. Then Sergeant-Major Hal Dean asked him to come down and asked him why he had caused all the trouble. Prisoner replied that he had caused no trouble and said he had heard that the European Sergeant had been shot and he (prisoner) would be accused of it. The sergeant-major told him to come down and say what he wanted to the Commander, who also ordered him to come down. The Commander promised that he would be able to say what he liked, and he then came down from the roof. Sgt. Lockhart pointed a gun at him, with his hand on the trigger, and threatened to shoot him if he did not come down. He refused to throw down his rifle, saying he had no grudge against anyone. He fired altogether eight shots. He told the two men who arrested him that he had no intention of running away. When he was about to make his statement to the Commander, he was taken to the Police Station, where the Inspector asked him: "Pig, did you do this?" Prisoner answered that he knew nothing about it. The Sergeant then wrote on a paper and asked him to sign it. Prisoner said he would sign a paper after his statement was taken. The

The Crown Solicitor said the deceased was a Leading Stoker.

Witness continued that Sergeant Linfield had no arms on the night of his death, and was not supposed to have any. The rifle in the guard-house was kept there for defence, but could only be used on instructions. It was perfectly natural if the sentry received an alarm that something was happening, that he should have gone into the guard house and armed himself with the rifle.

A question having been asked by a juror, and pressed by Mr. Bellios as to the exact statement made by the prisoner, and taken down by an Indian sergeant at the station, Mr. Mohamed Akbar, clerk to the Puisne Justice, whom His Lordship described as "an interpreter of great experience," was called. Mr. Akbar said that the exact translation was: "I did shoot the Sergeant," meaning by that "I did shoot the Sergeant," but the Hindustani sentence did not, as in English, make a definite statement, but rather related an occurrence in which the speaker had had a part. In the Hindustani sentence there was no indication of intention, nor was there any suggestion that it was done by chance or by accident. The sentence might mean: "I shot the Sergeant" or "The Sergeant was shot by me."

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Sergeant said his statement would be taken at the Police Court, and all he had to do was to sign the paper. He then signed the paper, not knowing its contents.

In his address to the jury, the Crown Solicitor pointed out that the medical evidence showed that the bullet found in the body of the late Sergeant Linfield was of the same calibre as that which had been issued to the prisoner. He said he could not imagine a more extraordinary story than that given by the prisoner. It was extraordinary that a man not in his senses, which the prisoner alleged was his condition, could have remembered with such clearness every small incident of that night. He suggested that the prisoner had tried to shoot at Mr. Brown, who was in charge of the yard that night. The onus rested on the prisoner to prove that he was insane at the time he committed the act, and this he had not done.

Mr. Bellios said he did not suggest that Sergeant Linfield committed suicide, or that he was shot by anyone outside the yard, but that he was killed by one of the stray shots which the prisoner, in his fright and excitement, fired from the top of the roof. The prisoner did not know of the murder till he came down from the roof, and then he said: "Now I suppose they will blame me for it." Counsel commented on the absence of motive, and concluded by saying that if it was a stray shot that took the life of Sgt. Linfield, the jury could not take it upon themselves to bring a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, which occupied over an hour, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent for 64 minutes and then returned a divided verdict of "Guilty" by 6 votes to 1.

His Lordship: Gentlemen, in a capital case it is necessary that the Jury should be unanimous. I must ask you to retire and reconsider your verdict.

After another quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner said: How did the Crown find out that I have wilfully murdered Sergeant Linfield? How came the Crown to know my intentions about this? Supposing that I did kill the man and that I climbed up the roof carrying a rifle and bandolier containing the rounds of ammunition with me; and that I also fired several shots; could I not have killed anybody else? Does it not seem strange? The people who came to arrest me were walking about the Yard. Were they my friends that I refrained from shooting them? Was the deceased my enemy that I am supposed to have shot him? I could see the sailors, the marines, and the Commander walking about; could I not have shot them if I had wanted to? While I was coming down I saw Mr. Lockhart and Inspector Chauri standing there. If I had any other intention I would have rather shot Mr. Lockhart, who has reported that he previously. Notwithstanding that he abused me and pointed his rifle at me, was I unable to shoot him if I desired? I could hear the people conversing together, and I could see them with my own eyes. Did I not have the chance to shoot them if I wanted to? If I had an evil intention how on earth could these people have made me lay down my arms as long as I had life in me? Being well supplied with ammunition, and my bayonet fixed to my rifle, was I unable to shoot any of those people if I had wanted to? I say that I had no grudge, no enmity, no ill-feeling against the deceased. I do not know why I should shoot a man who has done me no harm. Supposing I had no bad feelings against the deceased and yet I were to shoot him, was I not prepared to shoot a good many more and then to put an end to my own life? If I knew that I would be accused of murder and that I would be hanged for it, I would never have surrendered myself in the way I did. I could produce my gymnastic certificate, and I was a fool to surrender myself like this to be hanged. We Indians are a poor nation and nobody trusts us, even if we speak the truth. Whatever statement I have given is the truth. Is my statement of no value in the eyes of the Crown? Now I commit myself to the mercy of God and the Order of the Government, and I am ready to meet any kind of death, whether it be by hanging or shooting. Nobody can live on this earth for ever. Everyone has to die one day, sooner or later. As far as I know, I am not guilty of the crime which I am supposed to have committed. His Lordship said that prisoner's statement would be sent to H.E. the Governor, to whom prisoner could also send a petition from the gaol.

When sentence of death was passed, the prisoner, cried out: "God is good; God is great." He then turned round to the large gathering of Indians, who were present in Court and said: "Good-bye, my dear friends." When prisoner was being taken under escort to the Gaol he again called out "Good-bye" to his friends.



# THE LIQUIDATION OF A GERMAN FIRM. BREACH OF COMPROMISE'S AGREEMENT. AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Ross Davies, K.C.), the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the business and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker (a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.) and Messrs. Harry Wickling & Co. (the liquidators of the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.), claimed from Chin Wah, compradore of the firm, \$85,000 for damages, losses and expenses incurred by breach of a compromise's agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. H. F. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Sharp closed the case for the plaintiffs in the last week in December. Mr. Alabaster then announced that it was not his intention to call any witnesses.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to open the case for the defence. He dealt with the facts and the legal defences raised by the pleadings, which were unconnected with the outbreak of war. He pointed out that the plaintiffs had adduced no evidence as to—and so had failed to prove—facts which were absolutely essential to their case such as that the consent of the late compradore to the contracts for sale of goods in respect of which the action was brought had been given, that delivery of the goods had been tendered to the buyers, who had made default, etc. Mr. Potter also developed the argument that the surety having retired from his suretyship some months before the outbreak of war there was no existing liability on the date of the appointment of the liquidators which would entitle them to sue, especially as no demand had been made prior to their appointment.

Mr. Alabaster dealt with other points, mainly those resulting from the outbreak of war, for the defence. Amongst other things, he contended that while it was always an offence at common law to have dealings with an enemy subject, the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, passed in October, 1914, expressly made it so, and did not contain the proviso, contained in the Home Act, exempting transactions permitted by Proclamation, such as dealings with the branch of an alien enemy firm, doubtless for the reason that no Proclamation to that effect was in force in Hongkong. Counsel further argued that the contract by the alien enemy firm with the defendant surety, being an executory contract, in respect of which no action could have been brought prior to the outbreak of war, was dissolved by that outbreak of war.

Mr. Sharp then applied for leave to recall one witness and to call others to prove certain facts, stating that he had omitted to do this in the first instance as he was under the impression that these facts were admitted by the other side.

Mr. Potter strongly opposed the application, pointing out that he had openly declined to make any admissions whatever other than the arithmetical correctness of certain accounts put in.

The Chief Justice said he would allow the evidence which Mr. Sharp desired to call to be taken *de bene esse* by the Registrar on the understanding that it was left open to the defendant's Counsel to object to such evidence being placed before him.

When the case was resumed, yesterday, Mr. Sharp said both sides had arrived at an agreement, as neither had received copies of the admissibility of certain evidence, as regards the instructions given by Government to the liquidators. He was of opinion that argument on that point should be left over till they obtained copies.

Mr. Alabaster had no objection. Continuing his previous argument as to whether the compromise agreement, in mortgage, was between the compradore and the surety, on one hand, and the firm on the other, Counsel explained that the war had destroyed the firm, not because the members were Germans but because one of the members was resident in British territory and the others in German territory, and therefore, commercial intercourse became impossible and the firm was *ipso facto* gone.

His Lordship: Not because the firm is a German firm, but because one partner is in English territory and the other in German territory?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes, and therefore commercial intercourse and agencies, which are the basis of partnership, become impossible between them. Consequently, the whole firm became dissolved at the outbreak of war. I gave your Lordship several authorities.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that in so far as the partners were English they would be allowed to collect their share of the assets after dissolution and during the war, but no such concession could be

made to a German, and, in the present instance, there were four Germans. As regarded the executed contracts they were finished altogether Mr. Alabaster quoted the recent case of Rodriguez and Spiera (Court of Appeal), and said that the minority of the Courts seemed to hold that even British partners could not recover money due. All were, however, agreed that the partnerships, as regards the partners, had been entirely dissolved.

His Lordship said there was a great difference between the right of an alien to sue in Courts and the right of an alien to be sued.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that in the case of Rodriguez and Spiera all the judges had agreed that the partnership was dissolved by the outbreak of war, that an alien enemy could not sue, and that there was a rule to that effect. The majority held, also, that the rule was not an inflexible one and could not be applied where there were British and friendly partners, whose interests would be defeated if it were applied. In the present case there were no British or friendly partners, no British or friendly creditors, and no British or friendly interest. The war put an end to the contract because Mr. Becker and his partners were Germans, and no license was ever given to them, or to any of them, to sue in respect of old contracts of the firm, nor were they given any license which could have the effect of reviving contracts which the law had already declared to be dead—that was to say, executed contracts. The person suing in the present case was the legal representative of Sander, Wieler & Co., not of any individual member of the firm. At the outbreak of war the license issued to Mr. Becker, personally, and was in no sense a license to trade. It was a sort of a ticket-of-leave given to a prisoner, and Mr. Becker's position from the time he received that license was that of a prisoner-of-war. He might have only had a right to enter into new contracts for his own sustenance. Mr. Becker was in the same position as any other prisoner-of-war; he was only let out on parole with restrictions.

His Lordship: As far as I understood Mr. Sharp's argument, these men were out on parole as other foreigners, and allowed to carry on their business.

Mr. Alabaster: This document was relied upon by the other side, and the fact that the man was refused permission to go was relied upon, and the fact that he was permitted to remain in the Colony was relied upon by the other side, and they said that as long as he was allowed to reside here he was placed in the position of a friendly alien. I submit that, and say that he was a prisoner-of-war, just as much as the men who were taken to Stonecutters and put within a barbed wire fence. I say, secondly, that that permission was personal to himself, and that if any rights were given at all they were given to Mr. Becker and not to Sander, Wieler & Co. Thirdly, that if it did put him in the position of a friendly alien it enabled him to make new contracts, but no case has ever been cited which goes to show that the license can revive contracts which were already determined at the outbreak of war.

His Lordship: The Royal Proclamation can revive such contracts.

Mr. Alabaster: There is no such Proclamation. There is no Royal Proclamation which purports to revive contracts determined by the outbreak of war.

His Lordship: Becker was subsequently interned?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes, and he was sent to Shanghai.

Mr. Sharp: He went to Shanghai.

Mr. Alabaster: He was forced to go. He was not permitted to leave the Colony till that date. It may have been that some of the Turks here were regarded as alien friends and not troubled much, but Mr. Becker was put under parole, and given restricted limits. Could one possibly say that he was put into the same position as an American citizen, occupied at the outbreak of war? He was not treated as a friendly neutral in any way.

His Lordship: There was nothing effective in the undertaking. It was simply an undertaking not to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the Army and Navy, and if he did anything contrary he would be turned out of the Colony.

Mr. Alabaster: No; it says: "We will put you in Stonecutters' within barbed wire fencing." It is common knowledge that they were sent to Stonecutters and afterwards to Hungnam, where they remained until they were taken to Australia. That is to say, the prisoners-of-war camp was opened at the outbreak of war. Those who were not resident in the Colony, but had arrived by ships, were interned. Other people who gave an undertaking not to do anything prejudicial to British interests were not put into camp, but they had to report to a Sergeant-Major. Somewhere about the beginning of November, 1914, those of military age were sent into the camp, and those who were old and sick were sent out of the Colony. Mr. Becker was either old or sick, and the Sergeant-Major saw him out of the Colony. These people were not allowed to remain like friendly enemies, if I may use the term, contemplated in Hall's International Law. Your Lordship will remember that there was a Turkish General in the camp, who, generally speaking, in common with Armenians and others, was not treated in the same way as the Germans. I say that no Germans were treated by the military authorities here as friendly neutrals.

His Lordship: I take it that the object of getting him to sign this agreement was to enable him to carry on his business?

Mr. Alabaster: No, the object was to enable him to extend his liberty; to give him more liberty than would otherwise have been allowed. There was no reference to business. The same license was given to male and female German subjects.

The afternoon was spent by Mr. Alabaster in citing various authorities, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

### THE NEW FERRY SERVICE AND SEWERS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, yesterday evening. Those present were Mr. A. Gibson (Chairman), Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, S. W. Tso, Dr. Ozorio, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.), and Mrs. J. D. Danby (Secretary).

The Chairman mentioned the appointment of Mr. H. E. Strange as a Sanitary Inspector. He said that the new Inspector would work under Inspector Lamble in the Eastern district, which would now have three Inspectors.

Dr. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, asked—  
(i) In view of the new ferry service between Hongkong and Yau-mat-ti will the Government remove the existing sewer under the wharf in Jubilee Street?

The Chairman replied: There is no sewer outfall under the pier past Jubilee Street. There is a storm-water culvert discharging there, which it is not proposed to remove.

Dr. Ozorio then asked:—  
(ii) Will the Government also remove the two refuse depots in the immediate vicinity of this wharf?

The Chairman: One of the refuse depots will be removed shortly. There is no present intention of removing the other.

Dr. Ozorio stated that to remove the one used by the P.W.D. would not benefit the people. The one used by the Sanitary Department should be removed.

The Chairman: The P.W.D. depot is westward of the wharf, the Sanitary Board depot is to the east.

Dr. Ozorio: There are two on the eastern side.

The Chairman: I could go and see it again.

Dr. Ozorio: I am not bringing this question on behalf of the owners of the launch, but on behalf of the public, and, being one of the public travelling to Yau-mat-ti often, it is a big nuisance having this depot next to the wharf. When the wind is blowing the smell is intolerable. The rubbish put into that place in very infectious, and the air passing through is heavily laden with germs. From a sanitary point of view it must be removed. I think the Medical Officer of Health will bear me out on the point.

The Chairman replied that the question could hardly be settled at that meeting. If the Board wished for further information he would prepare a report and have it ready for the next meeting.

This was agreed to by the members.

## VICTORIA HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

### ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City, was held yesterday. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and those present included Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Beattie and many others.

Archdeacon Barnett read the annual report, which stated that throughout the outbreak of spotted fever last summer, no child in the Home was affected, and though later more than fifty were with the "new fever," all soon recovered, and there had been no need for special anxiety. They were very grateful to Dr. Smalley for giving medical help, medicine and advice. The ordinary school routine had gone on smoothly, thanks to the loyal help of their native teachers, and the Inspector's report was being looked forward to with confidence. Twenty-one new children had been received in the Home during the year, several of them non-Christian with relatives who desired them to be taught the Christian teaching, and who seemed to respect much from his influence. Thirty girls had joined the school branch of the Y.W.C.A. which holds regular meetings managed by the girls themselves. Thanks were tendered to several kind friends who had made it possible to rebuild the garden wall which had fallen through heavy rains; also to annual subscribers and many new friends who have helped to make up the loss in exchange on subscriptions from home; to Messrs. Loxley & Co. for three cases of print and enamel; and to the Ministering Children's League for their generous contribution. The kind friend who provided the Christmas gifts last year had again remembered the children and his generosity gave unlimited joy on Christmas eve and provided the prizes to-day.

Mrs. Garner kindly presented the prizes and afterwards complimented the girls. She had presented prizes on many occasions in England, but did not remember having seen a brighter or happier lot of girls than those present. She hoped that in after days they would all remember the loving care which had been bestowed upon them in that Home; above all, that they would remember that God, whom they had been taught to know here, would be always near them to help and guide.

Archdeacon Barnett moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Garner, and expressed the thanks of the Church Missionary Society to all who had made the long journey to show, by their presence, their interest and sympathy in the work of the Home. Lady May had hitherto been generally present at their prize distributions and now that she was away, it became a matter of anxiety who should succeed her. He thought that in Mrs. Garner they had found a worthy substitute.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEAD. SUDDEN END OF A GREAT AMERICAN.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States of America, informed us last night that he had received a cablegram announcing that the death took place, on Monday morning, at his residence, "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, from inflammatory rheumatism, of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States of America.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican leader, was born in New York on October 27th, 1858, his father being of a New York (Knickerbocker) family. After being educated at Harvard, where he came into note because of his strong views, Roosevelt was elected, in 1882, a member of the New York Legislature. He became leader of the Minority in 1882, and leader of the House in 1884. He held the appointment of U.S. Civil Service Commissioner from 1889 to 1896, and was President of the New York Police Board for the next two years. He then organized the First U.S. Cavalry Volunteers (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) and commanded it in Cuba in 1898. He was elected Governor of New York State in 1898, and held the post till 1900. Further honour came to him in March, 1901, when he was appointed Vice-President of the United States. This office he held only one till the following September, for he became President in that year and held it till 1909, when he was succeeded by Mr. William H. Taft.

When he was relieved of State responsibilities, Colonel Roosevelt went on a memorable big-game shooting expedition in British East Africa. A few years ago, also, he created some stir by his geographical discoveries in Brazil. He has always maintained his interest in American politics, and, soon after Great Britain entered the war, he made a great stir in the States by his spirited utterances to the effect that America should range herself on the side of the Allies. For nearly three years Roosevelt spoke loud and long on this theme, and it is considered that his persistence on the subject had not a little to do with America's plunge after such a long hesitation. When America entered the war he offered to lead an army to Europe himself. Though this was not permitted, he sent one of his sons, who was killed at the front. Col. Roosevelt was seriously considered as a candidate for the next Presidential election. By his death, America loses one of her greatest citizens, and Great Britain and the Allies a true friend.

In discussing the probable candidates for the next Presidential election, Mr. P. W. Wilson wrote, recently, from New York to the *Daily News*:—

"This leaves 'T.R.' still to be answered for. 'I knew Theodore Roosevelt as a boy'—so Dr. Elliot, of Harvard, is quoted as saying—and he is still a boy." Mr. Roosevelt's own diagnosis is "You fellows are as clever as I am, but I let nothing pass me." During his operation he was reported dead one morning, and one realised how deeply he is beloved. With an audience he enjoys himself, and the pleasure is mutual. He speaks quite slowly, wasting no words, and his gestures are few and infrequent, but when they do happen, they fall forcibly on the furniture. His style is of the east—plain, blunt, concise, not periphrastic and periphrastic, like the eloquent orators from the west, who need a large platform, some would even say an automobile, for their perorations. Mr. Roosevelt never talks without paying tributes to England; and I have heard many a roof-ringing cheer for yourselves. He is out frankly for nomination. At the moment the Republicans have no one else strong in victory, and his health will be one factor. Another is his previous splitting of the party, which some of the orthodox have not yet forgiven. His first term was of course, incomplete, and there has been a natural fear of reprobation since he lost ran the country. Most serious of all considerations is his belief in universal military service, which many people want as a means of emphasising American citizenship, among the sections who still speak English as he is spoken at Berlin, and incidentally desire to receive as big wages as the Bolsheviks.

## UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance are being held this week in the Holy Trinity Church, and members of all churches in the Colony are earnestly invited to observe this special season of united prayer.

On Monday the Bishop of Victoria presided at the meeting, the subject being "Thanksgiving and Confession." Yesterday the subject was "The Church Universal."

The list of the programme is as follows:—  
To-morrow—"Nations and their Rulers."  
Thursday—"Missions in non-Christian Lands."  
Friday—"Families, Schools and the Young."  
Saturday—"Home Missions and the Jews."

# LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

## LINCOLN & BENNETT FELT HATS



STOCKED IN ALL THE  
LATEST STYLES  
AND COLOURS

\$7.50 and \$8.50 each

## VELOUR AND VICTORY PILE HATS

\$8.50 to \$15.00 each.

## OAKMORE BOOTS

FOR MEN

The "OAKMORE" Brand stands in the Front Rank of Northampton Productions and Ample Outbears the Fame of the World's Best Boot Centre. Made on such common-sense lines they fit your feet perfectly at every point. They do not draw the feet or make them ache with continuous walking.

We Stock them in Black and Brown in all sizes.

\$13.50 to \$18.00 per pair.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

### TO-NIGHT

January 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

Matinee at 5.15 p.m.

## THE OFFICIAL BOY SCOUT

in Eight Parts.

Don't fail to see this splendid new Trans-Atlantic Serial Drama in eight stirring episodes.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric Acid, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 25, Des Voeux Road, West, HONGKONG.

# Powell Ltd.

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NOW SHOWING

## "THETA"

PURE WOOL

UNSHRINKABLE

## UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

DRESSING AND BATH GOWNS.

also

SWEATERS, GOLF-HOSE, SOCKS, SHIRTS,  
GLOVES, SPATS, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**WANTED.**  
**QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER** and  
**TYPIST**, male preferred.  
 Apply by letter only stating salary required  
 to—  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
 176

**WANTED.**  
 by an old-established British  
 Firm in Shanghai, a **PRODUCE**  
**EXPERT**, thoroughly conversant with the  
 Canton trade. Good salary to an efficient  
 man. No others need apply. First-class  
 references essential.  
 Reply—  
 Box 177, Office  
 Care of "Daily Press" 177

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**AT MACAO.**

**THE** Underigned has received instructions  
 from Mr. DANIEL FERREIRA JUNIOR  
 to sell by Public Auction at his residence  
 "Vila Victoria," near Avenida Vasco da Gama  
 at Macao.

**ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,**  
 January 11th and 12th, 1919, commencing  
 at 1 P.M.

**WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE**  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
 Comprising—  
 Complete Drawing Room Suite in Canton  
 Blackwood Furniture, Bed Room with Brass  
 Bedstead, complete Dining Room, Waiting  
 Room, Office, Kitchen, Electric Lights and  
 Chandeliers.  
 Also one Brand New Piano and Tennis Nets  
 and Poles.  
 On view from Friday, January 10th, 1919.  
 Terms—Cash.  
**O. C. MOOSA,**  
 Auctioneer,  
 Macao.  
 176

**A. G. DA ROCHA**  
**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND**  
**GENERAL BROKER.**

**FAVOURD** with instructions from  
 The Concerned,  
 will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY,  
 JANUARY 10th, 1919,  
 at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central  
 (old Post Office Building).  
**SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
**AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.**  
 Also 25 Pairs New, White Blankets  
 (16lb. per pair).  
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND**  
**GENERAL BROKER.**

**FAVOURD** with instructions from  
 The Concerned,  
 will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY,  
 JANUARY 13th, 1919,  
 at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central  
 (old Post Office Building).  
**EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,**  
**FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,**  
 Comprising—  
 Blackwood Furniture, Testwood Mirror-  
 Door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Clocks,  
 Bed-room, Bed Room, Umbrella Stands,  
 Brussels Carpets, Chesterfield Couch and  
 Arm Chair, Dining Room Suite, Easy  
 Chairs, Overmantel, Dining Tables Single  
 and Double Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads,  
 Curtains, Bronze Figures, Desks, Glass and  
 Crockery Ware, and a long line of Sundries.  
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND**  
**GENERAL BROKER.**

**FAVOURD** with instructions from  
 The Concerned,  
 will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY,  
 JANUARY 17th, 1919,  
 at 11 A.M.

at the Garage, AUSTIN AVENUE,  
**KOWLOON.**  
 One Studebaker 1917, Motor Car, 7 seater,  
 7 cylinder.  
 One Maxwell 1916, Motor Car, 4 seater,  
 4 cylinder.  
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND**  
**GENERAL BROKER.**

**FAVOURD** with instructions from  
 The Concerned,  
 will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY,  
 JANUARY 12th, 1919,  
 at 11 A.M.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT.**  
 60 cases Kirin Beer, 60 cases Guinness  
 Stout, 60 cases 55° Barrell California  
 Claret, 10 cases Moot and Chandon Cham-  
 pagne, Blue Label, 7 cases Vichy water, 10  
 cases Nansen Beer, 4 cases St. Leon  
 wine, 8 cases Japanese Sake, 18 cases  
 Cawarra Hock.  
 Bass Ale, French Vermouth, Amstel Beer,  
 Whiskies, Brandy, etc. etc.  
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. 166

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 Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. 166

## INTIMATIONS

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND**  
**MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE**  
**DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).**

## SIXTH DRAWING.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that,  
 in conformity with the conditions  
 endorsed upon the Debentures, the  
 undermentioned numbers of Debentures  
 of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn  
 on the Fifteenth day of October, 1918, at  
 the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin  
 Friars, in the City of London, in the  
 presence of **WALTER FITZJAMES TURNER**,  
 one of the Directors, **ALFRED WILLIAM**  
**ESNAY**, Secretary of the Company, and  
**JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE**, of 7/8  
 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.,  
 Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off  
 at par, on the 31st December, 1918, at  
 either of the following places—  
 In London: At the Transfer Office of  
 the Company, No. 5, London Wall  
 Buildings, E.C., 2;  
 In China: At the General Office of  
 the Company, Tientsin.

**5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED—**

109 119 120 203 216

**70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED—**

280	445	450	453	635	638
717	724	859	1005	1045	1055
1098	1189	1241	1294	1297	1431
1486	1515	1522	1551	1574	1624
1623	1638	1648	1743	1788	1807
1807	1900	1918	2009	2150	2214
2228	2328	2375	2417	2424	2451
2468	2487	2497	2565	2595	2638
2692	2788	2841	2859	2877	2933
2973	2998	3011	3044	3234	3268
3389	3410	3415	3445	3473	3510
3508	3539	3549	3705		

**725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED—**

3896	4091	4103	4148	4169	4216
4295	4294	4311	4396	4463	4466
4571	4604	4621	4652	4687	4692
4717	4733	4742	4925	4928	4960
4988	5062	5084	5122	5131	5189
5243	5258	5255	5353	5482	5556
5583	5580	5575	5677	5732	5781
5952	5966	6054	6086	6087	6209
6116	6122	6179	6257	6403	6405
6434	6454	6512	6522	6588	6584
6804	6701	6706	6716	6733	6780
6859	6861	6942	6952	6961	6991
6995	7400	7122	7125	7170	7212
7231	7270	7342	7346	7490	7603
7593	7589	7603	7630	7768	7797
7875	7885	7912	7930	7938	7945
8013	8001	8140	8177	8224	8347
8333	8366	8414	8457	8474	8480
8631	8630	8719	8794	8878	8999
8999	9019	9037	9042	9092	9154
9161	9312	9348	9410	9425	9539
9508	9633	9682	9683	9697	9730
9775	10083	10103	10239	10290	10315
10361	10715	10832	10895	10899	10929
10960	11088	11105	11231	11237	11275
11287	11378	11381	11440	11441	11443
11448	11524	11587	11768	11853	11865
11948	11949	11987	12007	12007	12171
12190	12192	12230	12249	12251	12253
12455	12515	12529	12544	12568	12637
12644	12661	12668	12692	12720	12743
12859	13001	13075	13135	13144	13298
13325	13343	13349	13378	13397	13463
13545	13559	13598	13605	13687	13676
13700	13704	13767	13825	13850	13852
13953	13995	13928	13969	14014	14122
14132	14139	14193	14244	14393	14472
14520	14548	14547	14554	14611	14665
14708	14714	14794	14848	14855	14896
14875	14933	14996	14998	15029	15031
15059	15077	15090	15100	15216	15303
15367	15373	15397	15398	15422	15434
15578	15627	15650	15764	15853	15919
16230	16371	16544	16596	16600	16601
16629	16645	16625	16905	17006	17023
17098	17108	17125	17147	17258	17265
17276	17336	17337	17339	17340	17389
17408	17496	17544	17560	17672	17615
17697	17719	17742	17762	17895	17910
18098	18101	18124	18133	18345	18373
18391	18410	18434	18437	18524	18531
18572	18630	18674	18720	18787	18807
18835	18841	18843	18887	18944	18990
19002	19156	19220	19330	19364	19487
19501	19602	19742	19749	19839	19854
19858	19928	19948	20015	20050	20080
20102	20107	20122	20270	20314	20380
20392	20408	20410	20439	20528	20571
20576	20578	20585	20585	20589	20591
20590	20595	20595	20595	20597	20598
21001	21025	21027	21029	21027	21121
21244	21268	21270	21409	21449	21512
21580	21634	21676	21759	21766	21775
21827	21974	21995	22051	22070	22100
22107	22174	22241	22281	22439	22501
22600	22606	22755	22759	22838	22901
22927	22975	23013	23014	23068	23084
23111	23139	23161	23173	23214	23276
23309	23339	23364	23403	23537	23587
23749	23844	23848	23876	23929	23944
23954	23989	24029	24035	24146	24179
24195	24373	24394	24428	24433	24459
24529	24574	24605	24690	24733	24787
24796	24831	24834	24927	25020	25025
25123	25114	25129	25220	25284	25292
25315	25319	25330	25341	25375	25385
25479	25683	25688	25672	25678	25728
25925	26152	26161	26206	26279	26327
26369	26360	26429	26434	26497	26501
26705	26726	26740	26772	26787	26806
26890	26895	26902	26930	26937	26947
26975	26984	26989	27045	27049	27107
27149	27229	27231	27287	27360	27455
27469	27499	27502	27569	27579	27730
27735	27820	27868	27877	27987	28023
28033	28180	28230	28247	28255	28257
28309	28392	28587	28698	28734	28823
28929	29018	29063	29077	29106	29225
29253	29307	29390	29549	29663	29696
29741	29810	29850	29859	29893	29926
29954	29980	29995	30041	30107	30200
30217	30228	30230	30233	30415	30448
30450	30451	30554	30680	30695	31044
31056	31130	31105	31230	31255	31317
31349	31389	31405	31539	31547	31576
31623	31668	31781	31798	31841	31876
31909	32138	32141	32229	32290	32325
32345	32403	32429	32450	32513	32516
32524	32528	32589	32779	32794	32840
32871	32928	32919	33047	33055	33088
33120	33119	33220	33290	33309	33394
33508	33711	33750	33767	33774	33833
33869	33904	33904	34008	34105	34283
34286	34287	34285	34341	34361	34404
34414	34454	34407	34494	34591	34540
34670	34737	34740	34761	34790	34829
34870	34891	34905	34912	34974	35114

## INTIMATIONS

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND**  
**MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE**  
**DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).**

## SIXTH DRAWING.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that,  
 in conformity with the conditions  
 endorsed upon the Debentures, the  
 undermentioned numbers of Debentures  
 of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn  
 on the Fifteenth day of October, 1918, at  
 the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin  
 Friars, in the City of London, in the  
 presence of **WALTER FITZJAMES TURNER**,  
 one of the Directors, **ALFRED WILLIAM**  
**ESNAY**, Secretary of the Company, and  
**JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE**, of 7/8  
 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.,  
 Notary Public.



## CABLES.

## RETURN TO PRE-WAR REGIME IN FRANCE.

## FOOD RESTRICTIONS BEING WITHDRAWN.

## VALUABLE POTASH DEPOSITS IN ALSACE.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## FRENCH FOOD PROBLEM.

## GROWING SHORTAGE OF MEAT

A Havas message says:—  
The French Minister in charge of the Food Supplies has signed a decree cancelling many of the food restrictions imposed during the war, and has issued orders fixing the maximum prices of condensed milk, eggs, tapioca, rice, dried peas, and beans.

The new decree also alleviates the rules concerning the hours when meals may be obtained in hotels and restaurants. These measures are a first step to a return to a pre-war regime.

The growing shortage of meat in France will be severely felt during the coming spring. Butchers want a Vaulless Day imposed immediately. The meatless days last year were very successful. A supply of frozen meat is required.

## FLOODS IN FRANCE.

NAVIGATION ALMOST SUSPENDED.  
LONDON, January 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
The Seine flood becomes more menacing; navigation is almost suspended.

## FRENCH HONOUR FOR A BELGIAN.

EXPULSION OF A GERMAN.  
LONDON, January 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
M. Pirenne of Ghent University, a Belgian historian, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France in place of a German, Willamowitz von Moellendorf, who was one of the 93 intellectuals who signed the famous manifesto.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE.

VALUABLE DEPOSITS OF POTASH.  
LONDON, January 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
The potash deposits of Alsace will prove a treasure to France, greatly enhancing the fertility of her soil. The Minister for Agriculture makes supplies of potash in unlimited quantities available to farmers at once, and at prices lower than those ruling before the war.

## FRENCH JOURNAL REVIVED.

A Havas message says:—  
Suppressed by Germany at the outbreak of the war, *Le Messin* starts publication again at Metz as a daily organ of French propaganda in Lorraine.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 6th.  
The silver market is featureless.

## DANGER OF A "VICTORY PEACE."

Lord Parmoor, speaking at Whitefield's Brotherhood meeting, said the "Victory Peace" demanded in some quarters could never give the assurance of a permanent peace, based upon the restraint of justice. Unless accompanied by generous terms of settlement, peace might be a cause of offence and trouble in the future. In proof of this contention, he instanced the peace of Jena, which led to the appearance in Paris a few years later of Blucher at the head of the Prussian Army, and the peace of 1871, which imposed upon France most ungenerous terms, with the result that for ever afterwards it had been one of the causes of the uncontentment in the European outlook. If there was one mistake more than another which history had taught them it was that by the mere agency of victory they could never have a permanent peace, and the worse the treatment that was given the greater was the certainty that the period of revenge would inevitably arise. Unless, they were prepared now to develop the scheme of the League of Nations and to enforce restraint between nations as between citizens, they ran the risk of anarchy and ruin, of destruction and violence, in place of the attainment of the ideal of the Christian brotherhood of mankind.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG SAN PO."]

## THE REWARD OF PEACE.

PEKING, January 6th.  
The Foreign Diplomats have informed the Peking Waichiao that the surplus of the Customs revenues will be returned as soon as the Peace negotiations between the North and South of China are concluded. The Foreign Legations and the Peking Government have denied that the Allies are about to deliver a second note of warning.

## NEW CHINESE CONSUL-GENERALS.

The Cabinet has decided to place a Consul-General in London and Paris.

## THE TARIFF REVISION.

The resolution of revising the tariffs will be referred to the Powers for approval. It is said if it is accepted a sum of between 18 and 23 million taels will be added to the Customs revenue.

## GREETINGS FROM THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

The Japanese Emperor has sent a telegram to President Hsu Shih-chang wishing him a happy new year. This telegram is said to be the first of its kind since the formation of the Republic of China.

## THE NANKING CONFERENCE.

The Premier has assured Chu Kai-kim, the peace envoy to the Nanking Conference, that the Peking Government has invested him with supreme power at the peace negotiations.

## THE TUCHUNS.

The President has informed the Cabinet that the time to cancel the Tuchunship is not ripe yet, but it will be easy to have military and civil affairs placed under separate control.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG SAN PO."]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.  
The Military Government has announced that hostilities must be stopped before peace negotiations can be commenced.

The Military Government has also advised the Peking Premier that the Southern envoys propose to request the Allied Consuls to be the umpires of the Peace Conference, and to guarantee their protection, as they are afraid of being ill-treated, if the conference should break down. The Premier has rejected the proposal, as nothing is to be feared even if the conference should break down.

A NEW PORT.  
Owing to the decision of the French authorities to levy a tax on the people in Kwong-chow-wan, the principal merchants there are proposing to open a new port at an adjacent place as soon as they receive permission.

## CANTON, January 7th.

PROPOSED NEW TAXATION.  
It is reported that the Treasurer proposes to levy a tax upon the buying and selling of immovable property in the province. All such transactions must be reported to the authorities, who will be regarded as witnesses, and fees will have to be paid for this service. This scheme is in operation in Kwangsi, and the Treasurer has requested the Kwangsi authorities to send him a copy of the regulations.

## SALT SMUGGLING.

It is reported that large quantities of salt are smuggled into the interior with the connivance of the troops at Kowloon. Six salt-junks which were towed by the gunboats *Wing Chit* and *Hung On* were arrested by the Customs officers of the Ngai Moon Customs (near Kowloon) for being in unlawful possession of large quantities of salt. The matter has been reported to the Canton authorities, and immediate instructions are requested.

DEMOLITION.  
The Peking Government has notified the Canton authorities that the Southern armies will be demobilized according to the following proposals:—(1) The numbers of the troops in the Southern provinces must be reduced to a fixed limit, (2) the Yunnan and Kwangchow troops in Szechuen must be controlled by the Peking Government, (3) the authorities of the Two Kwangs must not increase the troops under any other name. It is stated that the above proposals will be submitted to the Nanking Conference.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.  
It is announced that the meeting of the Provincial Assembly is to be postponed. The members who have been recently elected for the next session of the Assembly were very disturbed when the authorities suddenly ordered the elections to be cancelled as they were not carried out in proper form. It is said that more than 700 of the new members had come to Canton in order to be ready to assume their duties.

## GERMAN INDEMNITY FOR JAPAN'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

The number of vessels belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and private owners sunk by German submarines or missing is now put at 33. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has arranged to claim indemnity for its losses from Germany separately from private owners. Twenty-eight of the vessels mentioned belong to private concerns, their total deadweight tonnage being 140,745 tons. According to investigations made by the War Shipping Losses Investigation Society, organized by the private owners, the total damage, including the value of hulls, prospective charter money, and allowances for crews, but excluding the value of cargoes, amounts to ¥127,251,573. The assessment of damage for each private owner is as follows:—

Owners.	No. of Vessels.	Value.
Taisho K.K.	2	¥6,638,310
Hara Shinichi	1	4,038,204
Nakamura Seishichiro.	1	¥917,593
Fujinaga	1	8,501,618
Inui K.K.	1	4,005,798
Osawa Shokai	1	3,173,896
Tatsuma K.K.	2	10,224,604
Chiyetsu K.K.	1	5,257,206
Chikoku K.K.	1	4,539,534
South Manchuria K.K.	1	3,508,267
Tanaka Gyuze	1	15,844,579
Shinpan K.K.	1	3,211,889
Yamashita K.K.	2	13,110,200
Haishimoto K.K.	3	16,075,381
Hakuyo K.K.	1	5,783,884
Murai K.K.	1	4,320,780
Shosha Yoko	5	21,628,798
Harada K.K.	1	7,087,925

It is stated that these shipowners contemplate taking over German merchant vessels if Germany is unable to pay the indemnity.

## JAPANESE SHIPPING INTERESTS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Japan Shipowners' Association has communicated to Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is to represent Japan's shipping interests at the Peace Conference, its wishes concerning the matters to be brought forward by Japan for consideration at the Conference. The Shipowners' Association is of opinion that the following points are necessary:—

1. International unification of cargo-boat load-lines.
2. Opening of coasting trade in all countries.
3. Opening of canals and straits in all countries.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

For the last business term the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to pay a dividend of 60 per cent, or the same as for the preceding term. The net profit shows an increase of ¥4,973,134, or of 35 per cent, over the preceding term.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of the above Fund gratefully acknowledges the following subscribers:—	
A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	10
E. W. Hamilton	10
S. J. Chinnell	5
D. K. Blair	25 Aug-Dec.
R. Sedgwick	5
"C. D. W."	10
H. W. Bird	10
E. Davidson	10
G. S. Archbutt	5
R. Sutherland	10
G. E. Stewart	10
E. Grant Smith	10
J. C. Nixon	30 Oct-Dec.
W. Nicholson	5
F. A. Wells	5
P. S. Cassidy	5
"C. D. W."	10 Nov-Dec.
M. Mass	10 Dec-Jan.
A. E. Crapnell	5
W. A. Butterfield	5
G. M. Young	10
A. Galloway	5
Ross Thomson	10
J. W. Taylor	5
H. F. Campbell	5
Staff of Asiatic Pet. Co.	45
J. McDonald	5
D. McDonald	10
P. Wodhouse	10
Total	\$294

## THE "FRANCE" FUND.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Harbour Master acknowledge gratefully the following further donations sent to them for the above fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$4,070 and 52c
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	100
Capt. Doyle, s.s. <i>Ching-sha</i>	10
Captain Mackenzie, s.s. <i>Sydney</i>	25
Mr. J. Scott Harrison	100
Java China Japan Lijn.	250
Captain Chrispin, s.s. <i>Kewangan</i>	15
Mr. and Mrs. P. Allen	10
Mr. H. A. Allen	5
Dr. J. H. Sanders	25
Mr. H. W. Looker	50
Mr. M. P. Beattie	100
Mr. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	250
Mr. C. Ormiston	100
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	50
Mr. R. Pithie	50
Total	\$5,190 and 20c

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 10 weeks
This Year	¥12,854	—
Last Year	12,846	—
1918	12,846	—

## MR. BALFOUR AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

## NOT TO BE RETURNED.

Mr. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, on October 23rd, said:—There has been thrown upon us the task, owing to this distribution of the Empire's territories, whether we live in Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Canada, or in this country, a great political responsibility, and a new political task, for which there is no parallel in the history of the world, and the question is, shall we be able to rise to the height of these great responsibilities? Now, if we are to do so, two conditions must be fulfilled. One is the material condition. The communications which unite us all together are sea communications, and under no circumstances can we risk that those great arteries shall be severed by any foe, whoever he may be. (Cheers.) It is from that point of view, mainly, though certainly not wholly, that I individually, and speaking for myself, face the problem of the German Colonies, conquered from Germany by the efforts of Australia, by the efforts of New Zealand, by the efforts of South Africa, and by the efforts of those living in the Motherland. (Cheers.) If those colonies are returned, what security is there—what security can there be—that they will not be used by their original possessors as bases for practical warfare? (Cheers.) I have given long and anxious thought to this question, and I have seen no answer to it, except the answer which I am convinced all in this room will give unhesitatingly, which is that under no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, with the security, with the unity of the British Empire, that the German colonies should be returned to Germany. (Loud cheers.)

And please note this doctrine of which I have just approved by your applause is no selfish or imperialistic doctrine, it is one in which the interests of the whole civilized world are as closely concerned, or almost as closely concerned, as the interests of the British Empire itself. After all, more and more the world is being united by the bonds of commerce, of travel, and of mutual interdependence. Are these to be at the mercy of a Power which has been bound by no treaty, checked by no scruple, and which is as deaf to its pledged word as to the voice of humanity and decent methods of war? (Cheers.) Therefore, fellow-citizens of mine, drawn from the parts remotest from the Mother Land, all may agree that if we are to remain in our interests, in the interests of the world, and in the highest interests, as I think, of the true progress of liberty—if we are to remain a united Empire, it is absolutely necessary that the ways by which we can communicate with each other should never again be at the mercy of any unscrupulous Power. (Cheers.)

That is the first condition of our success. The carrying out of this great experiment of uniting the world known as the British Empire. That is the material condition—I had almost called it the physical condition. The other condition is moral. This Empire of ours does not rest upon force. (Cheers.) It rests upon mutual comprehension. It rests upon the common conviction that, sprung from one origin, owning one system of laws, animated by one system of ideals; it is our business as a united Empire to carry on, despite the distance, despite all the material obstacles, with conjoint action—to carry on a great, united, and Imperial work. I have always cherished this view of our destiny. I have always believed in its accomplishment. But, if, twenty years ago, I had had to make a speech to an audience like this on an occasion like the present, I should have had to admit that up to that date, indeed up to the last date, whatever faith I had in the unity of the Empire, it had never been put to the strain of any great or overwhelming trial. And the critics of those days believed that the British Empire was a purely fair-weather construction, admirable when the winds were not beating on it, but utterly ineffective when they were excluded, but utterly ineffective when the strain and stress that comes on every human organization from time to time as generations flow on. I had the faith that when the time of strain came this great Empire would not prove itself unequal to the task thrown upon it. But I had no proof. Well, whatever else may be said of these four years of war, they have supplied that proof fully and abundantly. (Cheers.)

Our critics have had many disappointments. They have had disappointments about the temper and about the power of the United States. They have had disappointments about the efficiency and supremacy of their own army. They have had bitter disappointments about the results of their submarine warfare. (Cheers.) But I do not know that they have had any disappointment greater than that of finding that the various free communities which make up our Empire were all, without exception, prepared to throw their whole-heartedness into this great struggle for freedom, and were as prepared as the Mother Country to make all the sacrifices, whether of money, whether of commerce, whether of wealth, necessary to see that our high Imperial ideals should not be shattered. (Cheers.) I do not believe there was a single German statesman, occupied as they were for years before the war in weighing our shortcomings and in analysing our weaknesses, who ever thought that even if Great Britain went into the war she would find South India and the whole might of the Empire at her side. That is one of the greatest disappointments to them. To me it is much more than the fact that so many more hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers were added to our fighting forces, much more than that the resources of the Empire were put at the disposal of the Allied Powers in the great war. It is the standing proof and evidence that this Empire not only stands for freedom and for peace, but that in rare moments when every effort is required from every citizen, when every man has got to consider that he may be

## SIBERIAN INCIDENT.

## COLONEL JOHN WARD AND THE BOLSHEVISTS.

## ATTEMPT TO STOP ALLIED TROOPS

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A dramatic incident which occurred at Zema Station, in Central Siberia, on the night of the 16th October, 1918, proves that Bolshevism is far from dead in Siberia. The first echelon of the Allied contingent steamed in and the driver of the train was immediately held up by armed men and threatened with shooting if he did not vacate his post and join a strike which had just begun. An alarm by bugle sounded promptly, and the troops turned out and took control of the station. After inquiry into the situation the commanding officer marched a detachment into the town, surrounded the house of the leader, and arrested him.

Papers were found showing that telegrams had been sent down the line a few hours before ordering a general strike of the working staff of the railway. Incidentally, this leader, who was only an ordinary workman, was found in possession of 3,800 roubles (£300) in new notes of a large denomination, indicating a suspicious origin. The commanding officer immediately posted a proclamation declaring that if all workmen were not posted at 6 o'clock next morning they would be arrested and summarily tried by Court-martial.

Further investigations elicited the startling fact that there was a force of armed Bolshevists in the neighbourhood. Apparently when General Glavin, sword eastward 800 of these gentry had escaped southward and circled backward through the mountains, and they were now at some point south of Zema. The former Russian Militia of Zema were quite unprepared for eventualities, and were being dominated by the Bolshevist workmen when the Allied troops unexpectedly appeared on the scene.

During the night the troops occupied all the workshops and public buildings, and as a result of this show of force the strikers returned to duty next morning and resumed work, encouraged by the sight of bayonets. In view of the possibility of concerted action between the numerous armed Bolshevists in the town and those outside the commanding officer further ordered the surrender of arms by a fixed hour, after which anybody found with weapons would be dealt with by martial law. Under both Russian and Allied regulations the penalty of disobedience in these circumstances is death, and the commanding officer indicated that, if necessary, he would not hesitate to inflict it.

It is evident that the projected strike was part of a deliberate plan to interfere with the railway traffic and stop the westward transport of Allied troops, and the fact that there are important bridges over the Oka and the rivers between Irkutsk and Nijni-Udinsk shows how necessary it is to take measures for the protection of the railway. The workmen admitted that they were striking only for political motives, and when it is realized that their leader possessed money obviously improperly come by it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that German intrigue was at the bottom of the whole incident.

It is understood that Colonel John Ward, the Labour member for Stoke, was the commanding officer whose decisive action so quickly put an end to the incident in Siberia. Colonel Ward at least commanded the British battalion concerned, the first detachment of which occupied the train arriving at Zema, when the engine-driver was held up by armed Bolshevists, who threatened violence if he did not join a strike. Our Correspondent said that the projected strike was part of a deliberate plan to stop the westward transport of Allied troops, and described how the commanding officer marched his men into the town, arrested the leader, promptly ordered the strikers back on pain of arrest and Court-martial, and by his resolute action put an end to an incident which might have left his battalion cut off both in rear and in front.

Colonel Ward's gallantry on the occasion of the mining of the troopship *Tyndareus* off the South African coast in 1917 will be well remembered, and he had previously distinguished himself by his services in France.

called upon to make the final and ultimate sacrifice of all that he holds dear for some great national cause, it was found that men of British blood and British birth, members and fellow citizens of this great Empire, were all, one in heart and one in courage, in whatever part of the globe their homes may be found, and wherever they may have drawn their origin. That is one of the great heritages of this war. (Cheers.)

The war will leave us all poorer in wealth, deprived, every one of us, of dear friends, of near relations. It will leave a memory behind of suffering, of agony, of trials almost too heavy to be borne; but it will also leave behind a memory of the power which this Empire has shown to throw all its strength unselfishly into a great cause. It will leave behind it a memory of Australians and New Zealanders—it is to them I am speaking today—of their fighting side by side with their brothers born in this country, suffering in a common cause, I think I may say without undue arrogance or without boast, will leave us all with the exaltation and the certitude that these efforts will not be in vain, but will be crowned not only by an honourable but a triumphant and a durable peace. (Cheers.) I am glad to have this opportunity of saying to my fellow-countrymen, from whatever part of the Empire they may be drawn, how deeply I feel the increased sense of unity which now and for all time is going to bind us together. (Cheers.)

## THE DAUNTLESS FIVE HUNDRED.

## HOLDING ON WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

The 500 Americans, under Major Charles W. Whittlesey, who were for five days cut off in the Argonne Forest and surrounded by the enemy, determined to maintain their positions until the American advance should bring them within its friendly embrace, but their plight was precarious.

Two days' food supplies, and emergency rations of bully beef and biscuits, were all that they possessed when entrapped by the Germans. Soon these were exhausted, and the little band had to face starvation.

Then to obtain water it was necessary to approach the foot of a hill commanded by the Germans. Instant death awaited all who dared to move towards the hill, and it was only at night that the men could set out to get water. One, two, three days passed, and there came no sign of relief. Meanwhile the wounded and killed were steadily increasing.

The fire of the German 77's, of trench mortars and machine-guns, and snipers took its daily toll. But the men were undaunted. A defensive position had been organized, and the whole detachment dug itself in as best it could. Patrols were sent out to protect the garrison. Thrice the Germans attacked the brave band, and thrice the Germans failed before the machine-gun and rifle fire of Americans.

But the call for human endurance became more and more intense with each passing day. Incessant rain, cold, hunger, and mental anxiety were only fought, and fought with sublime resolution, by the courage and cheerfulness of Major Whittlesey, and by the hopes of the officers and men under him.

Desperate attempts were being made to reach them from this side, but the Germans, favoured by the forest wilderness, prevented any assistance being brought to them. Aerial communication was then attempted. Aeroplanes would go over to where it was thought the party were and drop food, medical supplies, ammunition, and baskets of carrier pigeons. The aeroplanes were forced to come down to a very low altitude, and there were some casualties among them, owing to machine-gun fire from the ground. The besieged detachment could hear the many attempts of the aeroplanes to reach them, but they saw with dismay that the supplies either fell to north or south, where it was impossible to reach them. To starving men the sight was discouraging, but it told that everything possible for their rescue was being attempted.

Four days passed, and the men looked out into the night all they could hear was the sound of battle far away; and the movements of Germans all round. But on the morning of the fifth day the men heard the roar of cannon and the din of approaching battle. Nearer and nearer the din approached. Men wasted and famished, men enduring all the tortures of hunger and mental anxiety, suddenly raised a cheer. The Americans were advancing.

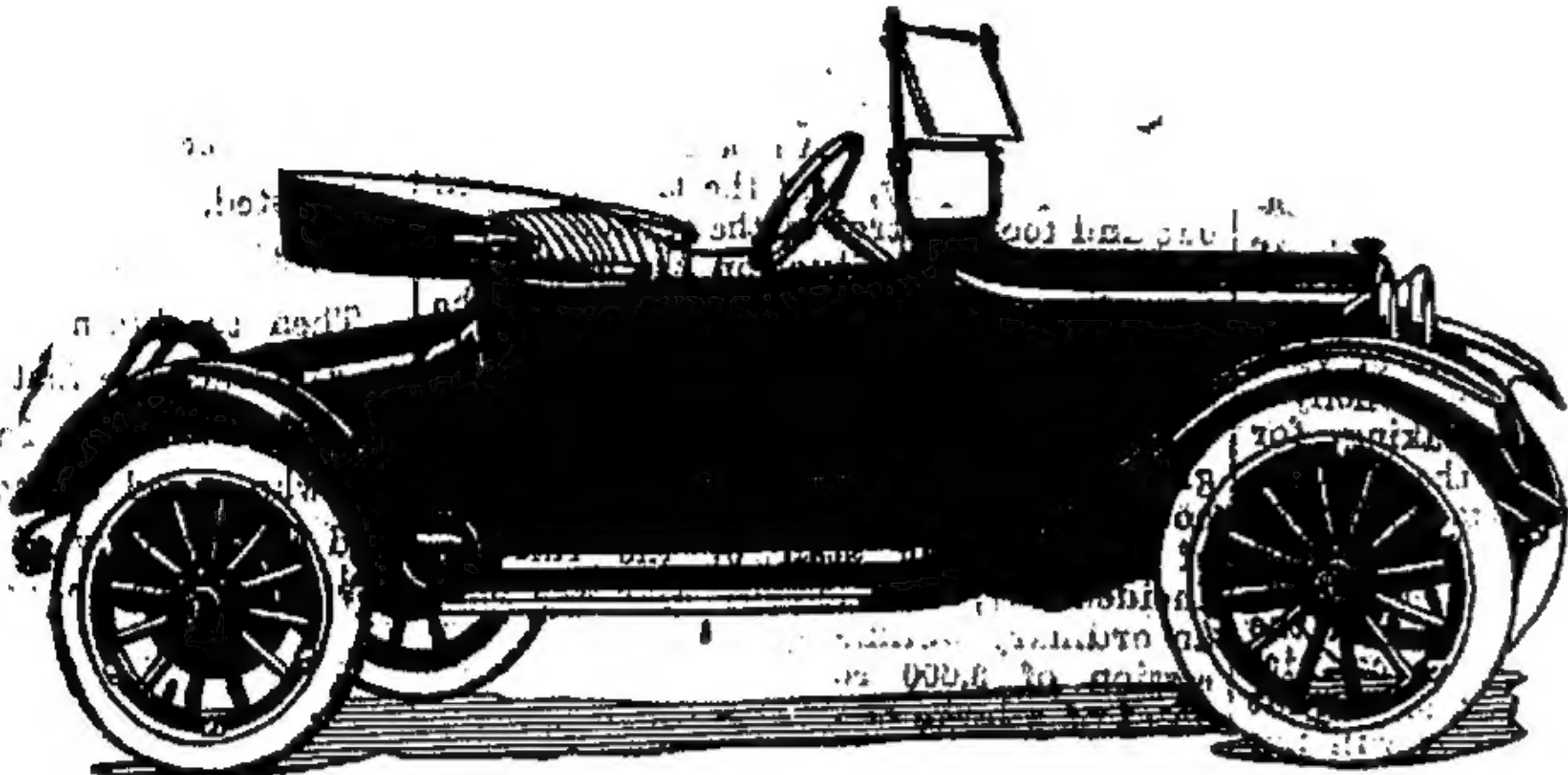
## ANZACS WITH ENGLISH WIVES.

A thoughtful act on the part of the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) has been revealed by the issue of an Australian army order giving Anzacs who do not desire to take advantage of the six months' home leave the option of spending their long furlough in Great Britain. This concession does not affect many Australians, but some who are married English girls, and others whose parents reside in England, feel they would rather spend their leave in the Motherland. When Mr. Hughes first made the announcement regarding home leave for the 1914 men, the question of what should be done for those who did not wish to return until the war was over had not been considered. Soon after Mr. Hughes had told the soldiers of the arrangement he visited Tinsort Wood, which was then near the Australian front line and under shell fire. As Mr. Hughes was passing through the wood an Australian soldier stopped him and asked whether he would be compelled to return to Australia. "For," said he, "I have married an English girl, and I do not wish to return to Australia until I can take her with me. Would it not be possible for me to spend my leave in England with my wife?" Mr. Hughes took a note of the man's request, and immediately on his return to London had inquiries made as to the number of men who wished to remain in Great Britain. The number was not large, but it was sufficient to warrant the making of special arrangements for them. In addition to those who had family ties in Great Britain, a certain percentage wished to take advantage of the opportunity for prosecuting their studies in the country. It has now been decided that Australian soldiers, who desire to spend their leave in England, will be granted furlough for seventy days on full pay, with an additional allowance of 3s. per day for subsistence. They will also be permitted to draw up to 25 per cent. of their deferred pay.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



AN IDEAL CAR FOR TWO.

Its appearance invariably inspires admiration.

A pleasing combination of smartness and comfort.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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WAR BOND DRAWING.

SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES  
ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets \$5 each, obtainable at  
Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

**REMY MARTIN & CO.,**  
Established 1764.

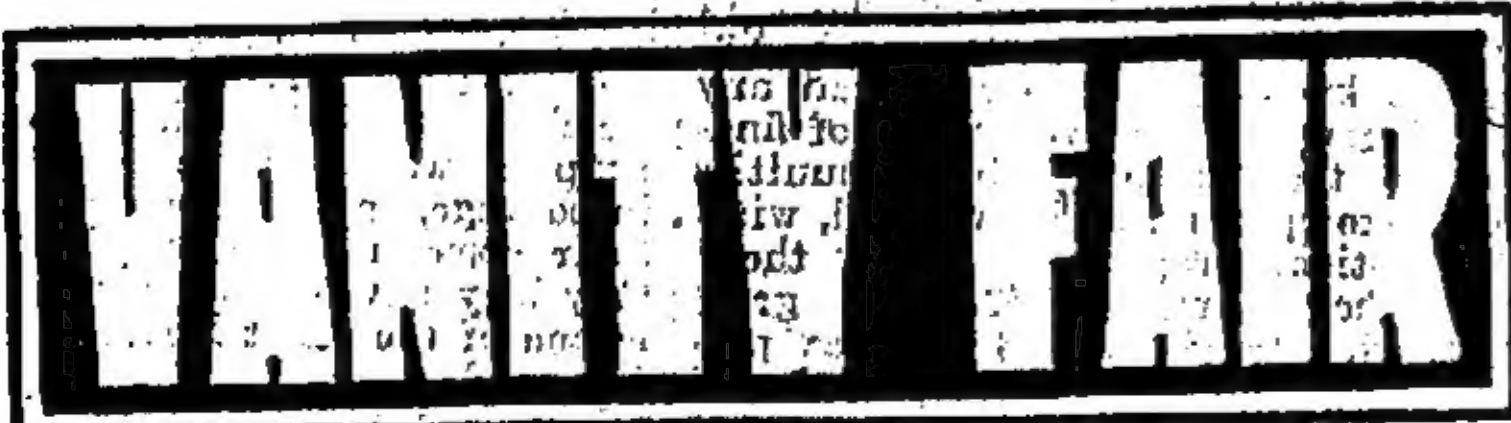


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Queen's Buildings,  
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**THEATRE ROYAL.**

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, NEXT THE 11th  
**EDGAR WARWICK**

Presents the  
New Revue-Comedy Coy.



In Various Editions.

Vin dashed with verve and a vivid vivacity.  
Artful slim ankles beneath brief skirts and sporty ones.  
Nymphs so demure that their skirts, soft sagacity.  
Impishly tickles you. Here are no hungry ones.  
Though there are (whisper) some "almost-seem-naughty ones".  
Young and—What's that? Oh! I trust your perspicacity.  
Fame is a trickster, and Fortune's a jade.  
Age waits to grips you at last by the hair.  
If you find comfort in dimples arrayed.  
Rouse ye, brave Gentles! Here's the Vanity Fair.

Plan at **MOUTRIE'S.**

**WAI KEE.**

FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 120, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
**HONGKONG.**  
Telephone No. 1933.

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**DR. LECLERC'S** PILLS FOR THE  
LIVER & KIDNEY  
Available for diseases of these important organs.  
Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.  
Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. The Le  
CLERC MED. CO., HAVENPORT ROAD, N.W.  
LONDON, ENGLAND. DEPOTS: PARIS, 12, RUE  
CAPOCCEA; NEW YORK, 60, BROADWAY; SYDNEY,  
TOURNAI, LYONS, LONDON, ADELPHI, 11, CECIL  
STREET, NEW ZEALAND, DUNEDIN, 10, RIVER  
STREET, AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLING-  
TON, AUCKLAND, B. K. PAUL & CO., CALCUTTA.

## THE UNITY OF THE ALLIES. THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON THE TON-PER-TON POLICY.

The Lord Chancellor presided at a dinner given, recently, by the Government to the members of the French and Italian sections of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee, in the Royal Gallery, Palace of Westminster. There were a large and distinguished company present. On the immediate right of the chairman were M. Franklin-Bouillon (President of the French Section), Viscount Bryce, M. Painlevé, and the Lord Mayor, and on his left the Italian Ambassador, the Speaker, and Signor Francesco Ruffini (President of the Italian Section).

The Lord Chancellor, proposing "The French, Italian, and Belgian Section of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee," said that the history of France had been long and glorious but he believed that the most glorious page was the way she had endured in this war. (Cheers.) France had endured unto the end. Italy had proved by the might of her sons that the old Roman valour was still alive in them. She could uphold her rights and bid defiance to all who desired to infringe them.

### BELGIUM'S HERO KING.

No one could remember the name of Belgium without thinking of the unutterable wrong which she had sustained at the hands of Germany. We could not sufficiently admire the heroic stand which the Belgians made. Belgium had indeed a hero King. They would recollect the striking cartoon showing the Kaiser and the King of the Belgians side by side. The Kaiser was represented as saying, "You have lost everything," and the King of the Belgians replied, "Not my soul." (Cheers.) The Lord Chancellor, continuing, said that to him who kept his soul everything else that was grim came in time. (Cheers.) They could not refuse their tribute to the Queen. (Cheers.)

"This meeting," the Lord Chancellor continued, "is a symbol of the close co-operation between the Allied countries. Co-operation is the business of the hour, and the business of the hour is to achieve victory, to crush militarism." (Cheers.) Germany's methods had been such that they recalled the description of the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, with the addition that there had been during this war on the part of Germany a cold calculation in brutal excesses which was a novelty in the history of the world. Having referred to what occurred in Lille, he said such crimes called aloud to Heaven for punishment. He pointed out, by their methods of warfare, and by the bombing and destruction of open towns, the Germans had violated international law.

In the opinion of every man who brought a sound judgment to bear upon the question, such outrages were execrable, and when they had been reduced to a system everyone must feel that those responsible for such a system must be dealt with, and eternally dealt with. (Cheers.) The only other thing under the heading of outrages that he wished to refer to was the most painful of all, the ill-treatment of prisoners. (Hear, hear.) Was it not horrible to think that prisoners were being starved and subjected to every form of outrage and cruelty that these entrusted with their custody could devise?

### ALLIED AIMS.

"We have had two aims in this war," he proceeded. "One was the punishment of those who had been proved to be guilty of outrages, and the other was reparation for the wrongs that had been done. Punishment of the offenders could not be mere vengeance; it would be a vindication of international morality. (Hear, hear.) No law is of any value without some sanction, and unless international law can be vindicated we may look forward in future wars to a recurrence of the horrors that characterized the Thirty Years' War long ago in Germany. The second object is this, that there should be reparation. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be said that these things were demanded by us, as the Germans are trying to say, in the friendly arrogance of victory. We demanded these things from the beginning of the war, and we demanded things even when the sky was darkest for us, and when our prospects were at the worst. As regards reparation, there are some wrongs which cannot be righted. The murdered cannot be restored to their families; outraged honour cannot be made good. Punishment may be meted out to the offenders; indemnities, compensation, is out of the question. But there are things that can be compensated. The devastation that has been wrought to the territory of the invaded countries, the cutting down of fruit trees, the destruction of coal mines, the havoc wrought in houses and property—all these things must be compensated."

There is another thing that I will add, and it is this: Speaking my own opinion, I say that every vessel that has been sunk by submarines ought to be replaced. (Cheers.) German merchant vessels have been for the most part in harbour. We cannot allow them to take advantage of their merchant shipping to a great extent intact, and we must have such such reparation in this particular matter exhibited as will prevent the Germans from reaping from their outrages that nefarious advantage which they hope to get. (Cheers.) The German people must be taught that militarism does not pay. (Hear, hear.) The German people have identified themselves with the German Government. The German people exhibited in the initial successes of the war. They gloried over the outrages which were committed in their cause. They now know that the war is a blunder, and they must be made to recognise that it was a gigantic crime. (Hear, hear.) Germany

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A PRINCESS IN THULE. SAINT, HEROINE AND UNCROWNED QUEEN.

"A week or two since there was laid to rest in an island of the Hebrides the dust of a Scottish saint and heroine." So writes Walter Shaw, in *The Scotsman*. "She was one of the Sisterhood of Sacrifice whose names shine as the stars for ever and ever." Happy the nation that rears these daughters!

"She was born in the island where she now lies buried. Her father is laid, in reality king, of the little domain. He is also a chieftain, though not chief, of an ancient and warlike clan, who plied both oar and sword. Look into the faces of these men, and you will see the dark fire of the Celt and the ice-cold daring of the Norseman lodged in the same countenance. The uncrowned queen of the island was our saint and heroine. She shone like a pearl in the bosom of her loyal folk. They wear her now in their hearts."

### THE CALL OF DUTY.

"The island of which I speak is remote. Events of the great world outside trouble it deeply only about once in a hundred years, and some mighty movements have never reached it at all—for instance, the religious Reformation. The natives are Catholics, and the names of the Virgin and Saints are invoked on all important occasions."

"When the present war broke out the folk of the island were not surprised. They expect a war every few years. 'Who was the enemy?' was the first question. Their doubts were soon set at rest, by the young lady of the big house, who had had her education 'finished' on the Continent. She knew, and they trusted her."

"She addressed them from a rock fronting the sea, while they stood on the sands around; and she spoke to them in their own Gaelic tongue, so full of the sounds of war and tempest, love and tenderness. At times her voice rose to a rhapsody, for she had imbibed the traditions and eloquence of the bards; and these grim men, with their women-folk and children, listened with growing indignation."

"But she was loving as she was brave. Her exhortation finished, she kissed each woman and each child, and shook hands with the men. Next day she was bound for Serbia—Serbia, with its record of heroism, battle, death, flight, fever, horrors unnameable."

### WHO GOES HOME?

"Her sailors and soldiers have covered themselves with glory by sea and land, but it is not of that I wish to tell; not that, but of a week or two ago."

"There was a strange sight at a London railway station. Four grizzled, somewhat aged, seafaring men, roughly clad and using strange speech, were standing round a coffin. It was her retainers come to meet her and bring her home. Through the influence and courtesy of an official they were granted their earnest desire, that they should stand over her in the dimly-lighted van as the train sped north with its precious cargo through the darkness of the night. Ay, there they stood over her, and blessed her as they wept. The same ritual was observed on the ship that bore her to her island kingdom. A day later she was buried under the protection of a liege-covered Celtic cross dating back to the time of St. Columba. The Atlantic sang a requiem."

is responsible for what has been done by the Kaiser, her ruler. They have never effectually dissociated themselves from what he did. They gloried in his successes and they condoned his misdeeds. (Cheers.)

### UNITY ESSENTIAL.

M. Painlevé, responding on behalf of France, said the aim of that gathering was not to draw up a protocol, but to bring closer together the relationship between the Allies. In the dark days of the war it was unity of action that carried the Allies through—the application of the theory of one Allied front. He would have liked to have spoken of the marvellous effect of the creation of unity of command in the presence of Mr. Lloyd George. In November of last year that question was being discussed by the Allies. It was at that time that Mr. Lloyd George made his great speech at the Ministry of War in Paris. In it he declared that there must be unity of command—one front, one army, one nation. (Cheers.) That programme was realised, and they had seen the result. (Cheers.)

M. Ruffini, responding on behalf of Italy, said that at the time when things were looking black for Italy Mr. Lloyd George came to him and told him "You must resist. Retreat and retreat, but still resist. Keep on fighting." (Cheers.) The Italian Army did so, and combined with unity of command under Marshal Foch, they were achieving victory. (Cheers.)

M. Feron (Belgian delegate) said the war was a war of democracies, and they could say that victory had been won.

M. Franklin-Bouillon (President of the French section), speaking in English, said the spirit which had animated that gathering showed what had always been the spirit of Britain and France, even when they were fighting against each other. They had now fallen side by side in the present war, and nothing could divide them.

The Speaker (Mr. J. W. Lowther) gave the toast of "The Allied Navies and Armies." Speaking in French, the right hon. gentleman said the Allies could congratulate themselves that, in good fortune and in bad, the common will to victory had never been endangered, and the unity of the front, physical and moral, had remained unshaken. You will admire above all (the right hon. gentleman continued) the way in which our soldiers, scorning fatigue, have always been able to make the last effort required of them. And your memories will finally bring to you the dazzling vision of this summer, when our armies, responding to Marshal Foch's supreme appeal, passed to the offensive, and with a sudden dash drove back the rising tide of barbarism. (Cheers.)

## AUCTIONS

**G. & R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),**  
the 23rd January, 1919, at 10 a.m., Sharp at  
M's Naval Depot, Kowloon,  
About 8,000 tons LUMP JAPANESE  
COAL, "MIYAO" MINE.  
Special conditions will govern the sale of this Coal which may be obtained on application to  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [164]

**G. & R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),**  
the 23rd January, 1919 at 10 a.m., at H. M.  
Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,  
respectively, Old and Surplus  
NAVAL AND VICTUALLING  
STORES.

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—One  
Steam Cutter 28 feet (Hull only), Various  
Ships and Boats' Fittings, Fan Engines,  
Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hoops,  
Cord Hawse, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old  
India Rubber, Old Leather, Boots, Carpets,  
Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric  
Cables, Old Steel Wire Rope and Hawse,  
Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive  
Oil, Firwood, &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:  
Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets,  
Transport Bedding, Officers' Mess Trays, (a  
quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table  
Linens), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils,  
Coopers' Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling  
Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will commence  
on Wednesday, 23rd January, 1919, about  
11 a.m.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the  
Catalogues.  
N.B.—The Sale at the Kowloon Depot on  
Wednesday, 23rd January, will not commence  
until after completion of the Sale of Japanese  
Coal advertised for the same date at 10 a.m.  
Sharp.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, December 19th, 1918. [163]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction,  
at their premises Hong-kong, commencing  
**FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919 at 10 a.m.,**  
and continuing on **MONDAY,**  
**January 13th, at 10 a.m.**

**THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT,**  
&c., &c.,  
contained thereon,  
**LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILD-  
INGS, STOCK AND MACHINE  
TOOLS.**

Comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing  
Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine,  
Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold  
Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines,  
Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower,  
Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting Sundry  
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw  
Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist  
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer,  
Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden  
Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe  
Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copper-Smith's  
Tools, Emergency Cans, Water tanks and  
fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps,  
Helms and dresses (New and second  
hand), a quantity of Steel Products including  
Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel,  
Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and  
galvanized Iron Piping, Castings, Brass  
and Copper Tubes, Masts and Yellow Metal  
Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tanks, etc.

Also  
One large galvanized Iron Building (wood  
framing).  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel  
framing).  
One Motor Boat 22 by 6' 6" by 3 feet fitted  
with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene  
Motor.

And  
One S.B.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine  
direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on  
page 25 of Bolinder catalogue.  
The machinery will be put up for Auction  
on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [118]



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THE RAPID CURE**  
No. 1  
For Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc.  
This Remedy is a French Preparation, and is  
the most effective and most pleasant of all  
the remedies for the above ailments. It is  
sold in all the leading Pharmacies and  
Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. per box. Sold  
by all the leading Chemists and  
Pharmacies. Sent by Post for 3s. 6d.  
Per box. Sent by Post for 3s. 6d.  
Per box. Sent by Post for 3s. 6d.







## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

January 8th.  
*Ida Maru*, Japanese str. 1,235 tons, Capt. Toge, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.  
*Angkor*, British str. 1,228 tons, Capt. Milne, from Bombay, and Singapore and Bangkok, with a cargo of rice from Bangkok.  
*Ida Maru*, Japanese str. 1,382 tons, Captain Hashimoto, from Saigon, whence she left on December 29th, with a cargo of rice.  
 January 7th.  
*Hung On*, French str. 285 tons, Capt. Nicolai, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 4th, with a general cargo.  
*Polyphenus*, British str. 3,061 tons, Capt. Holman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.  
*Sanku*, Port str. 1,145 tons, Capt. Carneiro, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.

## CLEARANCES

January 8th.  
*Amberst*, for Fremantle.  
*Bani Maru*, for Batavia.  
*Brishane*, for Haiphong.  
*Hak Canton*, for Canton.  
*Kwang Tai*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Quinechany*, for Kobe.  
*Shinkai Maru*, for Kobe.  
*Sphinx*, for Shanghai.  
*Tai Sang*, for Canton.  
*Tyaluk*, for Batavia.  
*Wing Hong*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
 January 7th.  
*Amara Maru*, for Yokohama.  
*Bumby Maru*, for Calcutta.  
*Changin*, for Haiphong.  
*Chuen On*, for Hoihow.  
*Thienhou*, for Canton.  
*Heitan*, for Poochow.  
*Singon*, for Shanghai.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 7th, at 12.05.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. The anti-cyclone has moved eastward and pressure has decreased moderately at the majority of reporting stations. Fresh monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 0.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock — (N.E. winds, fresh; fair.  
 Formosa Channel — (Variable winds, moderate.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 7th

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.27	30.19	30.12
Temperature	65	62	66
Humidity	52	59	61
Wind Direction	SE	East	East
" Force	5	4	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th 68  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th 62

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

**SANDAKAN LINE** — SAIL TO SANDAKAN, WED. 8th Jan. Noon.  
**MANILA LINE** — SAIL TO MANILA, FRI. 10th Jan. 3 p.m.  
**SHANGHAI LINE** — SAIL TO SHANGHAI, SAT. 11th Jan. 10 a.m.  
**HAIPHONG LINE** — SAIL TO HAIPHONG, TUE. 14th Jan. 3 a.m.  
**KOBE LINE** — SAIL TO KOBE, THUR. 16th Jan. Noon.  
**YOKOHAMA LINE** — SAIL TO YOKOHAMA, FRI. 17th Jan. 3 p.m.  
**CELEBES LINE** — This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Celebes by the s.s. "KAWASANG" and "YITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.  
**SINGAPORE LINE** — The s.s. "VAN WAERWYCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.  
**SHANGHAI LINE** — Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.  
**MANILA LINE** — A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.  
**HAIPHONG LINE** — Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.  
**BORNEO LINE** — One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.  
**YIENTSIN LINE** — A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.  
 UNDER STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
 For Freight or passage, apply to  
 Telephone No. 215. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

## THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS,  
 JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
 Telephone 2

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, BANGALY PORTS, LONDON.

## THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONSTITUTIONAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the commanding vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the overlying Steamer for Marseilles and London.  
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to  
 E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

## THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan. 1919, will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th Jan., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 8th, 1919. 1175

**APIOLINE**  
 (CHAPOTEAUT)  
  
**LAVES**  
 For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
 Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
 CHAPOTEAUT, 2, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
 Sold by all Chemists.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



## PACIFIC SERVICE.

The following fixtures have been made for the Company's steamers.

## FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

## N/A

## USUAL PORTS OF CALL

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 15th January.  
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 30th February.  
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 20th March.  
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 5th April.  
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17th April.  
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 16th May.  
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 10th June.  
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 12th June.  
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 10th July.

For particulars regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to the General Agent, Vancouver Dept. Phone 65. HONGKONG.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc. FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	6th April
"NOVARA"	8th March	13th April	22nd April
"NELLORE"	30th March	30th April	10th May

## FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

"DILWARA" 10th January

Due Bombay about 27th January

## SHANGHAI, KOBE, etc.

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

## INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

## (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS, ETC.

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS. BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE—KOBE

BRANCH OFFICES—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.

AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT

Tel. 2844

Top Floor, King's Building.

## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

## KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CAYMAN, MANILA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HANKOW, HAIPHONG, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

## REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	AMOY		8th Jan.	BATAVIA
TJILATJAP	MACASSAR		End Jan.	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
 The Steamer is fitted throughout with Electric Light and has accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamer carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the Agents.  
 YOKO Building, 1st Floor.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

## OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Managers, YOKO Building.

Telephone No. 1674.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Jan. 11th, 1919

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Jan. 28th, 1919

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Feb. 28th, 1919

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overboard Escapes (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KIKEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Charter Road.

**TAIKOO DOCK**

SHIPS  
 ENGINES  
 BOILERS  
 MOTORS.

Shipbuilders, Steam Engineers, and Mechanical Engineers.  
 11th to 20th by Lift, etc.  
 Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.  
 The Taido Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. Hongkong.  
 Tel. 141. 11th to 20th by Lift, etc.  
 China and Japan Agents. Telephone 141.  
 Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED & ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Fair Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Ports from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telephone address "COUPON."

Hongkong, Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office: 7, WHITEHALL COURT, LONDON, E.C.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RICE & CO., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"TUNGHOH"	On 8th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Jan. Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 86

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | SUNDAY, 12th Jan. at 10 A.M.  
"HAIKIN" ... | Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... | FRIDAY, 17th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE ...	26th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA...	10th January.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by P. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

\* For Shanghai only.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons ... SAT. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 16th Jan. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons ... SAT. 16th Jan. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU ... 7,000 tons ... 14th Jan.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE	TAMBA MARU ... 15,510 tons ... 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.	
PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,980 tons ... 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons ... 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,510 tons ... 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	TENSHIN MARU ... 8,470 tons ... 18th Jan.	
MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 tons ... 24th Jan.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons ... 23rd Jan.	

\* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\* KATORI MARU ... TUES. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.  
‡ Omitting Manila destination.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 523 and 228

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	6th Mar. 1919.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO OBUS, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2376 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI—The S.S. "PORTHOS" will leave on or about Jan. 11th.

Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"LUZON MARU" Sunday, 12th January, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday 16th January Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"KENKON MARU" Monday, 13th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 13th January, at 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSEPH MARU" Thursday, 9th January, at 9 A.M.

"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 13th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(16,000 tons, American Registry)

(10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

Jan. 9th, 1919.

Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princo's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.

Tel. 1919.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (via NEOPATANA) ...	Mishima Maru ...	8th Jan.
U.S.A. ...	Kator Maru ...	9th Jan.
U.S.A. ...	Nanking ...	9th Jan.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FROM	PER	DATE
Haiphong ...	Albay ...	Wednesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	Telemachus ...	Wednesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	Tamgoh ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok ...	Yusang ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Mausang ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	Bourbon ...	Wednesday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Olanishkod ...	Polyphemus ...	Wednesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Egypt and Europe via Suez ...		Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.		

Swatow, and Formosa via Keelung ...	Joshia Maru ...	Thursday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Typhoon ...	Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and North China ...	Sunway ...	Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Wakaiwai and Chofoo ...	Huichow ...	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Pan Cloon ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada ...	Arabia Maru ...	Saturday, 11th, 11.45 A.M.
Swatow and Straits ...	Chinua ...	Saturday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Hong ...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via SAN FRANCISCO ...	Nankang ...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sinbiang ...	Tuesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via VANCOUVER ...	Empress of Japan ...	Wednesday, 15th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Suiyang ...	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haitan ...	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.

\* Subscribed correspondence only.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the world. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3383.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah"

## GRAND CONCERT!

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),

JAN. 8th, 1918,

at the  
THEATRE ROYAL.

by  
Madame Yadviga Zaleska,

Eminent Polish Pianist

and

Professor of the Musica  
Academy in Petrograd.

Mr. Arsenis Kirilloff,

Famous Russian Opera-Singer.

Kindly assisted by

Prof. Dannenberg,

who with Madame Zaleska, will play  
the famous variation Saint Saens  
on two pianos.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

Prices \$3. \$2 & \$1.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER  
PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs.  
Brady & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester,  
and guaranteed in perfect working order.  
The complete plant will turn out 2,400  
gallon aerated water per day, purchasers to  
take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost  
price.

Apply by letter—  
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"  
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,  
or  
Care of General Post Office,  
H.K. No. 120.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

10 a.m.—Auction of Luncheon Japanese Coal  
at H.M.'s Naval Depot, Kowloon, by  
Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and Victualling  
Stores at H.M. Naval Yard and at Kow-  
loon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-NIGHT.

9 p.m.—Concert at the Theatre Royal.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian  
desiring to leave the Colony should  
apply in person at the Central Police  
Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.  
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who  
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days  
are required to Register themselves under  
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS  
ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-  
lars required may be obtained at the  
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine  
not exceeding \$50.

## WE BUY

used  
POSTAGE STAMPS.

Collection and Large Lots for  
Spot cash.

Tell us what you have for sale.  
Do not send without first writing  
to us.

No cheap lots wanted.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

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## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 7th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Postponable Bills at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	420 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	417 1/2
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credit at 60 days' sight	48
ON HONGKONG	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand—Pence	151
ON MANILA	
On demand—Pence	141
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand—Pence	141
ON BATAVIA	
On demand—Pence	141
ON HAI PHONG	
On demand—Pence	141
ON BANGKOK	
On demand—Pence	141
GOVERNMENT Bank's Buyer's Rate	\$ 5.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$41.90
SILVER LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.40

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces	...	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	"	\$0.00 Discount
Canton ..... 20	"	\$2.5 "
Canton ..... 10	"	\$0.00 "

PREVENT DISEASE  
"INSECTOX"  
IMPROVED "HEPPEL'S  
FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES  
& OTHER INSECT DISEASE  
CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS"  
and tin of "Household Insectox"

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"  
Bottle, for use in home, hospital, etc.

"CRUDE INSECTOX"  
strong, for use in camps, stables, factories, cattle  
quarters, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"  
Bottle, for spraying plants infested with  
with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plant life.

Price 70c per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,  
Hongkong and Kowloon, Bakiffy Co., Hong-  
kong, and leading stores.

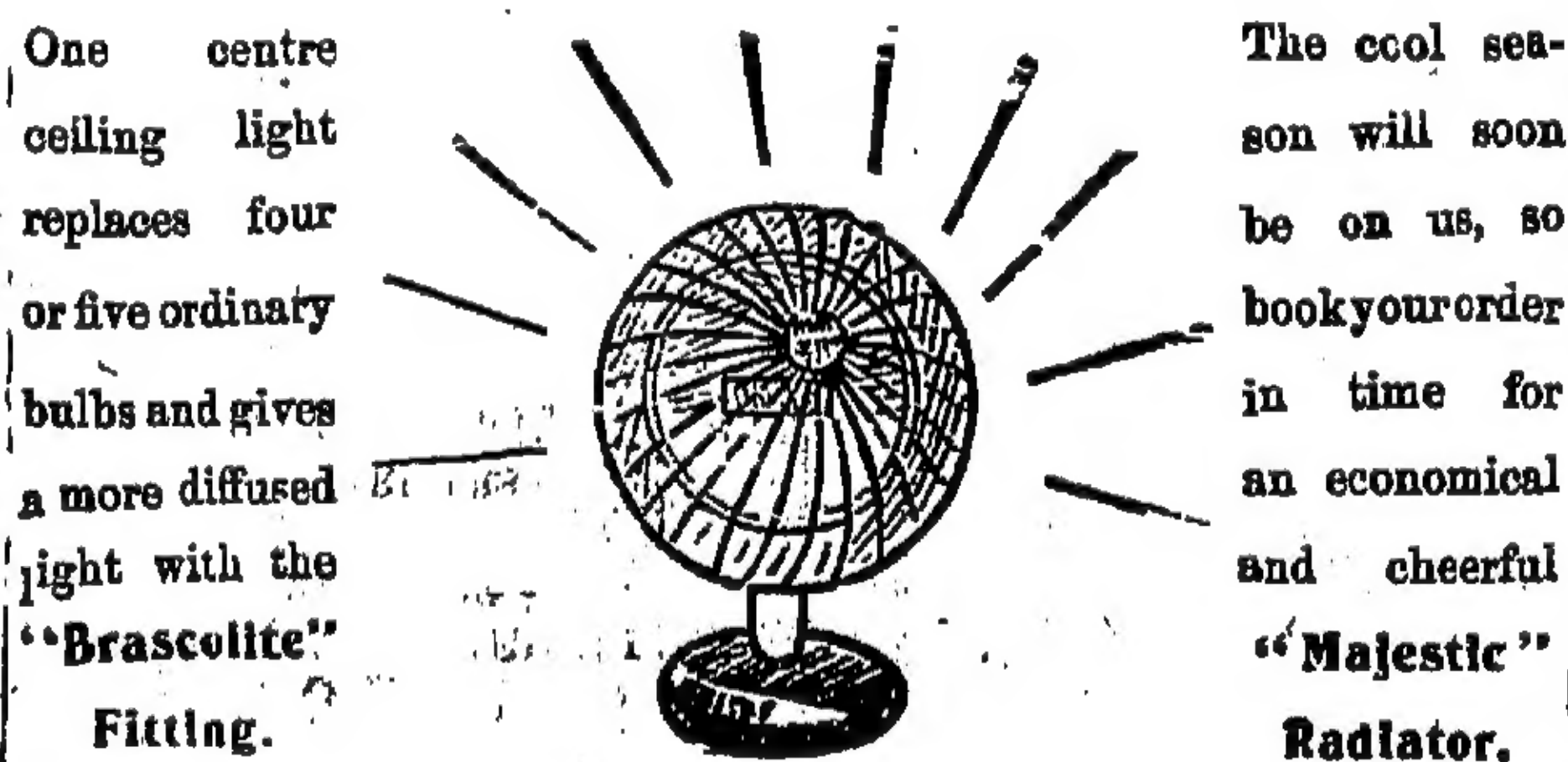
FRANK SMITH & Co.,  
Sole Agents.

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## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.



WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 90,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Moukha	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National

d'Escompte de Paris; Credit

Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des

Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et

Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

& Union Bank of England Ltd;

Comptoir National d'Escompte de

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... (France) 45,000,000

Paid Up ... 12,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., France 12,500,000)

subscribed by the Government

of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board ... Andre Berthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking

Shanghai

Tientsin

Hongkong

Saigon

Haiphong

Yunnan

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Avance-

ment du Commerce et de

l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster &

Parry Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Edmond & Co

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial

Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung,

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## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling ... \$1,800,000

at 2 1/2% ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. L. LAM.

Hon. Mr. S. H. EDWARDS, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. J. A. HAMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON